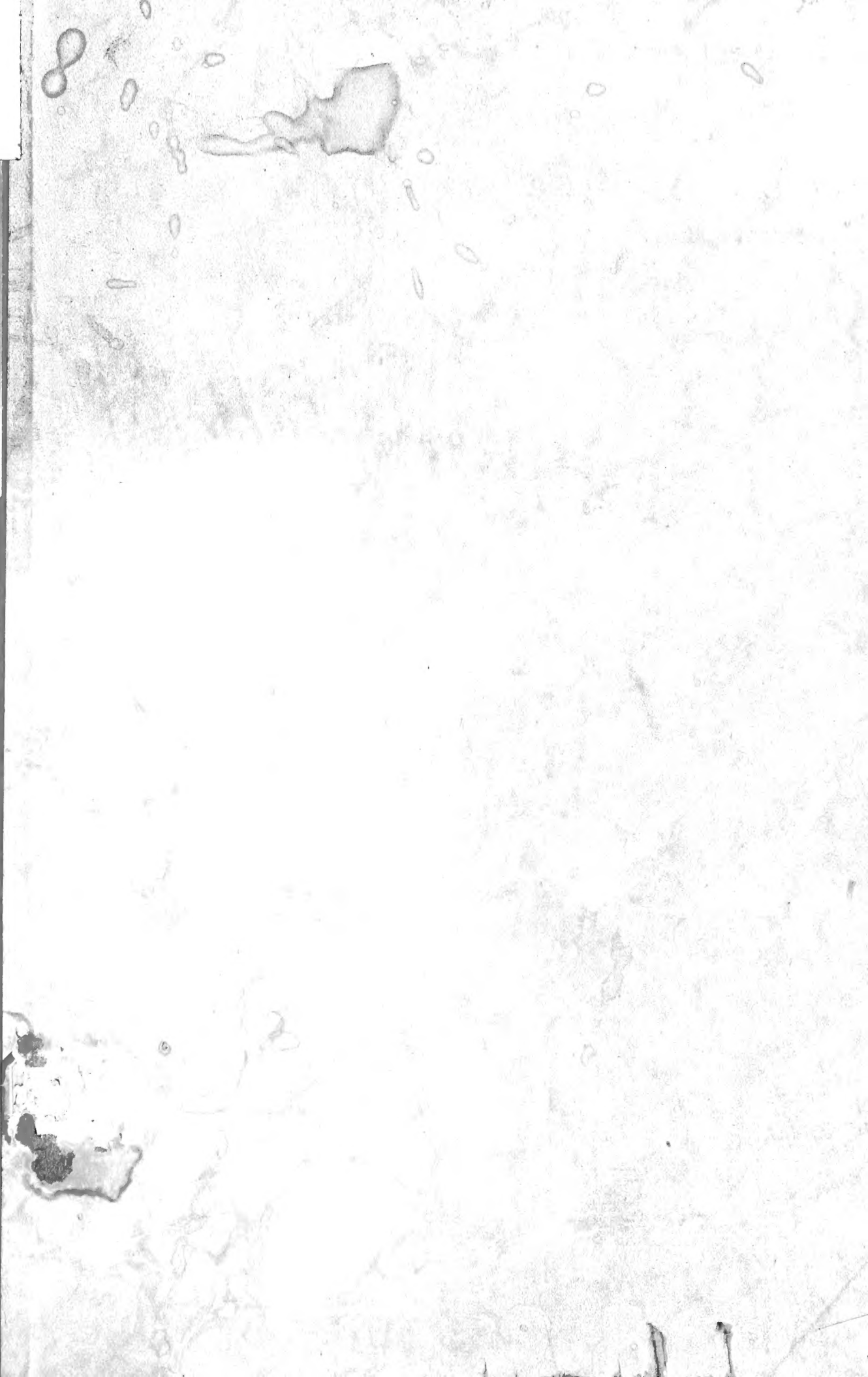


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Turner.  
Calendarium.









*Miss Hancock -*

*Given me, March 1800. by Mr Dawson Turner*



# Two Papers

PUBLISHED IN

THE FIFTH VOLUME

OF

THE LINNÆAN TRANSACTIONS,

BY

DAWSON TURNER, F. L. S.



1800.



*Received of  
Miss Hancock  
the sum of 10/-  
for the purchase of  
the above papers*



*Miss Hancock -*

*Given me, March 1800. by Mr Dawson Turner*



# Two Papers

PUBLISHED IN

THE FIFTH VOLUME

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DAWSON TURNER, F. L. S.



1800.



*Delivered to me  
by Mr Dawson Turner  
at the Linnean Society*

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XI. *Calendarium Plantarum marinarum*. By Dawson Turner, Esq. F. L. S.

Read March 5, 1799.

IN submitting to the Linnean Society a list of the periods at which some of the British marine *Algæ* produce their fructification, it may not perhaps be wholly unnecessary to preface it by observing, that the habitation of many of these plants [at the bottom of the ocean, remote from any shore, where we are of necessity precluded from all possibility of tracing them through their several stages of growth, is certainly one of the greatest obstacles to our procuring a clear and comprehensive knowledge of them. How far the difficulties arising from this circumstance can ever be entirely removed, time and experience must alone determine; but we have reason to entertain very sanguine hopes, as the beauty of this tribe has of late years attracted many admirers, to whose zeal and abilities marine botany is much indebted; and this Society may boast of having given to the world by far the most valuable account ever written of these plants. But much still remains to be done; and it can be done only by naturalists resident upon the different parts of the coast accustomed themselves to examine attentively the various species in their several gradations, and laying before the world the result of their inquiries. To stimulate them to this, was one of my principal objects in bringing forward the present remarks; for, as no British author has given us any thing like a complete list of the times of fructification of the submersed *Algæ*, those naturalists who are in the



the habit of occasionally visiting the sea, and collecting its productions, are led to expect that whatever they find they will find in perfection; which has not unfrequently been the cause of error as well to themselves as to others. For, to mention one instance among many, the *Fucus subfuscus*, which is one of the most common species upon the Norfolk shore, and fructifies only in the earliest months of spring, is generally gathered in September, and often throughout the whole winter, with its stem and branches swollen in various parts; which swellings many very learned botanists have mistaken for fruit, and conceived themselves discoverers of either, what they called, diamorphous fructification, or a new species; although, from having again and again, in company with my worthy friend Mr. Wigg, A. L. S. examined these tumours, I can safely pronounce them nothing more than the substance of the frond swollen, and caused, as I imagine, by some marine insect, the same being, though not so frequently, observable upon other *Fuci*. It were easy to enlarge upon this subject, and produce many similar instances of error; but as this one is sufficient to establish my point, I shall refrain from saying more at present, as I may probably, at some future time, lay before this Society a few remarks more particularly relating to the mode of fructification that obtains in these vegetables.

Having, on the foregoing accounts, been long conscious of the greater facility which would attend our investigation of the marine *Algæ*, could we fix with tolerable precision the times when we might expect to gather them at maturity, I have constantly habituated myself to commit to writing at what months I have found the different species in fruit; and though my list must necessarily be imperfect, as well because I am obliged to trust to the winds and waves, the nature of our shore not allowing us to visit them in their places of growth, as because we find upon our coast only a limited number,

ber, I nevertheless flatter myself with the hope that it may have its use, by inducing the botanists of distant countries to bestow some attention upon this neglected branch of a favourite subject. For its accuracy, as far as it extends, I can with safety vouch, as I have admitted nothing that has not been the result of my own actual observation, either upon *Fuci* found along the Norfolk shore, or upon a few which I have at various times received through the medium of sailors from the southern counties.

It now only remains for me to add, that a principal cause of the imperfection of the following Catalogue lies in our being wholly unacquainted with the fructification of many species, as *Fucus saccharinus*, *filum*, \**viridis*, &c. together with almost all the membranaceous *Ulvæ*, and a great proportion of the *Confervæ*; which genus I shall hardly mention, as our knowledge of the species is at present so imperfect, that it requires more than ordinary fortune to find two botanists who agree in assigning to the same plant the same name.

YARMOUTH,  
February 10, 1799.

\* This *Fucus*, figured in the *Flora Danica*, tab. 886, was, I believe, first discovered to be a native of Great Britain by Sir Thomas Frankland, Bart. F. L. S. and is occasionally gathered upon the Yarmouth beach. It deserves to be remarked, that when fresh it is of a beautiful orange colour, which it loses after having been a short time exposed to the air, and becomes of a pale verdegris green; but if kept in fresh water, it changes this also to a dark brown.

JANUARY.

Fucus sanguineus.  
finuofus.  
loreus.  
ciliatus.  
membranifolius.  
radiatus.  
lumbricalis.  
plicatus.  
filiquofus.  
crispus.  
bifidus.  
nodofus.  
ferratus.  
patens.

FEBRUARY.

Fucus nodofus.  
filiquofus.  
ferratus.  
subfuscus.  
plicatus.  
finuofus.  
crispus.  
laciniatus.

MARCH.

Fucus nodofus.  
ferratus  
plicatus.

Fucus subfuscus.  
filiquofus.  
finuofus.  
crispus.  
laciniatus.

APRIL.

Fucus nodofus.  
ferratus.  
plicatus.  
diffusus.  
subfuscus.  
finuofus.  
crispus.  
laciniatus.

Conferva coccinea. *With.*  
polymorpha.

MAY.

Fucus subfuscus.  
finuofus.  
laciniatus.  
crispus.  
diffusus.

Conferva coccinea.  
polymorpha.

JUNE.

Fucus coccineus.  
hypoglossum.

Fucus

*Fucus* kaliformis.  
 dasyphyllus.  
 asparagoides.  
 byffoides.  
 diffusus.

*Conferva* rubra.  
 diaphana.

*Ulva* atomaria.  
 purpurascens.  
 ligulata.

### JULY.

*Fucus* kaliformis.  
 hypoglossum.  
 byffoides.  
 coccineus.  
 asparagoides.  
 pedunculatus.  
 dasyphyllus.  
 pinnatifidus.

*Conferva* rubra.  
 diaphana.  
 ciliata.

*Ulva* ligulata.  
 atomaria.  
 dichotoma.  
 rubens.  
 purpurascens.  
 fistulosa.

### AUGUST.

*Fucus* kaliformis.  
 pedunculatus.  
 purpurascens.  
 byffoides.  
 asparagoides.  
 coccineus.  
 dasyphyllus.  
 bifidus.  
 hypoglossum.

*Conferva* rubra.  
 diaphana.  
 ciliata.

*Ulva* ligulata.  
 atomaria.  
 dichotoma.  
 fistulosa.  
 rubens.

### SEPTEMBER.

*Fucus* crispus.  
 dasyphyllus.  
 asparagoides.  
 confervoides.  
 bifidus.  
 coccineus.  
 purpurascens.  
 laceratus.

*Conferva* rubra.

*Ulva*

Ulva rubens.  
dichotoma.  
atomaria.  
fistulosa.

OCTOBER.

Fucus bifidus.  
radiatus.  
fastigiatus.  
coccineus.  
purpurascens.  
crispus.  
rubens.  
laceratus.  
membranifolius.  
sanguineus.  
ciliatus.  
plicatus.  
nodofus.  
confervoides.

Conferva rubra.

Ulva dichotoma.  
atomaria.

NOVEMBER.

Fucus filiquofus.  
crispus.  
bifidus.  
purpurascens.

Fucus lumbricalis.  
radiatus.  
plicatus.  
nodofus.  
ciliatus.  
pinastroides.  
confervoides.  
membranifolius.

Ulva dichotoma.  
atomaria.

DECEMBER.

Fucus loreus.  
nodofus.  
lumbricalis.  
crispus.  
filiquofus.  
fibrofus.  
radiatus.  
sanguineus.  
purpurascens.  
membranifolius.  
ferratus.  
finuofus.  
ciliatus.

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Fucus verficulofus and Ulva diaphana are found in fruit during the whole year.

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XXIV. *Catalogue of some of the most rare Plants observed in a Tour through the Western Counties of England, made in June 1799, by Dawson Turner, Esq. F. L. S. and Mr. James Sowerby, F. L. S.*

*Read October 1, 1799.*

THE expedition which it is in general necessary to employ in passing through a large extent of country, the want of proper books and other conveniences to examine what is found, and, above all, the ignorance of the spots most likely to prove advantageous to his researches, are obstacles which every traveller, whose pursuit is Natural History, must encounter, in a greater or smaller proportion. Of these a very considerable share fell to our lot, the objects that we endeavoured to follow being far more numerous and extensive than our limited leisure would allow us to attain; for it cannot be imagined that the time left for Botany could be considerable, when it is known that in little more than a month we journeyed nearly a thousand miles, striving at the same time to bestow attention upon the other branches of natural history, the manufactures, and the numerous antiquities with which the county of Cornwall eminently abounds.

This, then, must plead our excuse (if indeed an excuse be necessary) for the shortness of the following list, into which we have admitted no plant that we ourselves did not see growing, and from which we have tried to exclude all those that may not be  
classified

classed among the more rare productions of this kingdom: unless, perhaps, in the genera of *Lichen* and *Fucus*, which we considered as tribes so little known in general, that we thought we might be excused if we noticed all excepting the most common. The peculiar season of the year of course prevented our meeting with either *Musci*, *Jungermannia*, or *Fungi*.

We have mentioned many habitats that were before quoted by authors, but have been induced to do so from a desire to shew that the plants still exist in the same places; and we now submit the fruits of our researches to the Linnean Society, flattering ourselves with the hope that they may hereafter prove useful to some Botanist, whom chance or inclination may lead to the spots which we visited.

Having premised this, it only remains for us to express the sense we feel of the kind attention we received from the cultivators of Natural History in the places through which we passed, particularly to Stephen Bryer, Esq. of Weymouth, to the Rev. J. T. Thomson, and William Penneck, Esq. of Penzance, to Thomas Webb Dyer, and William Clayfield, Esqrs. of Bristol, and to Dr. Williams, of Oxford; to all of whom we are happy to own ourselves indebted, as well for repeated instances of civility, as for the trouble they took in pointing out to us the plants growing round their several towns.

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*Scrapias latifolia*—St. Vincent's Rock, near Bristol.

*Valeriana rubra*—Walls of Glastonbury Abbey, and Oxford. Sometimes with a white flower.

*Iris fœtidissima*—Hedges about Weymouth.

*Eriophorum vaginatum*—Marsh near Penzance.

*Carex digitata*—St. Vincent's Rock.

*Rubia*

- Rubia peregrina*—Hedges near Exeter, Plymouth, Sidmouth, Dunster, &c. &c.
- Anchusa sempervirens*—near Liskeard and Barnstaple.
- Symphytum patens*—Meadows between Lyme-Regis and Sidmouth.
- Campanula hederacea*—near Falmouth, Penzance, Camelford, &c.
- *hybrida*—Cornfields near the site of Old Sarum.
- Verbascum Lychnitis*—near Taunton.
- Viola lactea*—Heaths between Liskeard and Leftwithiel.
- Illecebrum verticillatum*—Boggy ground near Penzance.
- Herniaria glabra*—Hedges at the Lizard Point.
- Beta maritima*—Cliffs at Weymouth, Falmouth, &c.
- Daucus maritimus*, With.—Rocks about Castle-Treryn.
- Crithmum maritimum*—common in Cornwall.
- Heracleum Sphondylium*  $\beta$ —Hedges near Holfworthy, Devonshire.
- Ligusticum cornubiense*—near Bodmin.
- Oenanthe crocata*—plentiful in Cornwall.
- Pimpinella dioica*—St. Vincent's Rock.
- Tamarix gallica*—St. Michael's Mount.
- Linum usitatissimum*—Cliffs at Falmouth.
- Scilla autumnalis*—Clifton near Bristol.
- *verna*—Pastures near the Lizard-Point and Land's-End.
- Asparagus officinalis*—near the Ferry and extremity of Portland Island.
- Vaccinium Myrtillus*—Hedges about Liskeard.
- Erica vagans*—abundant on the Downs between Helfton and the Lizard.
- Chrysofplenium oppositifolium*—common in Cornwall.
- Dianthus cæsius*—Chedder Rocks—plentiful, but mostly in inaccessible places.
- Silene amæna*, Hudf.—Sea-coast at Weymouth, and in Cornwall.



- Sedum sexangulare*—Ruins of Old Sarum.  
 ——— *anglicum*—common near the Sea in Cornwall and Devonshire.  
 ——— *dasyphyllum*—Walls near Bristol.  
 ——— *rupestre*—Chedder and St. Vincent's Rocks.  
*Euphorbia Paralias* } —Portland-Island; we found the latter only  
 ——— *portlandica* } near the remains of Bow-and-Arrow Castle.  
*Cratægus Aria*—Chedder and St. Vincent's Rocks.  
*Aquilegia vulgaris*—Hedges near Redruth.  
*Galeobdolon luteum*—Wood between Bridport and Lyme-Regis.  
*Leonurus Cardiaca*—Waste Ground near Bristol.  
*Melittis grandiflora*, Engl. Bot.—near Ashburton and Lifkeard.  
*Bartsia viscosa*—Marthes about Penzance.  
*Sibthorpia europæa*—Damp hedges and boggy ground near Lestwithiel, Falmouth, Penzance, Camelford, &c.  
*Crambe maritima*—Sidmouth Cliffs, in inaccessible places.  
*Lepidium petræum*—St. Vincent's Rock.  
 ——— *didymum*—Rubbish at Penryn.  
*Thlaspi arvense*—Cornfields near Aylesbury.  
*Cochlearia danica*—Sea Coast at Portland Island, and in Cornwall.  
 ——— *anglica*—Marthes near Bristol.  
*Arabis stricta*—St. Vincent's Rock.  
*Turritis hirsuta*—Ruins of Old Sarum.  
*Brassica oleracea*—King's-Cove near Marazion.  
*Geranium sanguineum*—near the Lizard-Point, and Bristol.  
 ——— *columbinum*—Hedges near Lifkeard, Taunton, Wells, and Bristol.  
 ——— *maritimum*—about the Lizard-Point and St. Michael's Mount.  
 ——— *lucidum*—near Wells.  
 ——— *rotundifolium*—Hedges near Plymouth and Bristol.

*Fumaria*

- Fumaria capreolata* }  
 ———— *claviculata* } —Walls and Hedges round Dunster.  
*Lathyrus Aphaca* }  
 ———— *sylvestris* } —Cliffs near Sidmouth.  
*Vicia sylvatica*—Cliff at Ilfracombe.  
 ———— *lutea* \*—Glastonbury Tor Hill.  
*Hippocrepis comosa*—near Dorchester and Bristol.  
*Trifolium maritimum* }  
*Lotus diffusus* } —Marshes below Cooke's Folly near Bristol.  
*Hypericum Androsæmum*—Hedges near Saltash.  
*Tragopogon porrifolium*—Marshes below Cooke's Folly near Bristol.  
*Carduus eriophorus*—Hedges near Wells.  
*Senecio squalidus*—Walls near the Botanic Garden, Oxford.  
*Lycopodium Selago*—a moist hill between Sidmouth and Exeter.  
*Osmunda regalis*—common in Cornwall.  
*Asplenium Ceterach*—Walls about Wells and Bristol.  
 ———— *marinum*—Rocks at the Lizard, Castle Treryn, &c.  
*Polypodium fragile*—St. Vincent's Rock.  
*Fontinalis minor*—Rivulet near Chedder Cliffs.  
*Bryum crispum*—common on trees in Cornwall.  
*Hypnum crispum*—Wood near Wells—in fruit on St. Vincent's Rock.  
*Lichen Folithus*—Stones at Maiden Castle near Dorchester.  
 ———— *calcareus*—Limestone Rocks, Cornwall.  
 ———— *pubularis*—Stone Henge.  
 ———— *geographicus*—Rocks at Tintagel, and the Valley of Stones  
 near Linton, Devonshire.  
 ———— *rupicola*—Rocks near the Lizard.

\* We gathered this in great plenty, but saw no appearance of *V. hybrida*. See Engl. Bot. 482.

- Lichen coccineus* \*—Stone-Henge.  
 ——— *crenularius*—Rocks near the Lizard.  
 ——— *tartareus*—Rocks near Redruth and the Land's End.  
 ——— *byssinus*—Wall at Bristol.  
 ——— *obscurus*—Rocks about Penzance, the Lizard, &c.—Stone-Henge.  
 ——— *luridus*—Chedder Rocks.  
 ——— *cartilagineus*—St. Vincent's and Chedder Rocks.  
 ——— *muralis*—small stones on Salisbury Plain.  
 ——— *centrifugus*—Rocks near Redruth.  
 ——— *omphalodes*—near Penzance, Redruth, &c.  
 ——— *globiferus*—Stones near Castle Karn Brè.  
 ——— *fragilis*—Stones, at St. Cleere near Liskeard.  
 ——— *paschalis*—between Leftwithiel and St. Austle.  
 ——— *exilis*—Rocks at St. Cleere's near Liskeard.  
 ——— *articulatus*—Trees near Liskeard.  
 ——— *vulpinus*—Rocks and Trees about Castle Treryn, Liskeard, &c.  
 ——— *plicatus*—Trees near Bodmin.  
 ——— *fuciformis*—Rocks near King Arthur's Castle at Tintagel.  
 ——— *Endocarpon*—Chedder and St. Vincent's Rocks.  
 ——— *pulmonarius*—Trees about Camelford, Launceston, &c. We did not find it in fruit.  
 ——— *scopulorum*—Rocks at the Land's End.  
 ——— *glomuliferus*—Trees near Launceston.  
 ——— *caperatus*—abundantly in fruit on rocks near Penzance, and in a Wood near Camelford.

\* From a careful examination of this *Lichen*, which I here found in great abundance, I was persuaded of its specific difference from the *L. hamatomma* figured in *Engl. Bot.*—They hardly resemble each other in any circumstance except the colour of the fields. *D. T.*

- Lichen scrobiculatus* } —Trees near Bodmin and Lifkeard.  
 ——— *plumbeus* }  
 ——— *miniatus* —Chedder, St. Vincent's and Tintagel Rocks.  
 ——— *faccatus* —Chedder and St. Vincent's Rocks.  
 ——— *perlatus* —We found this in fruit only in a wood between  
 Camelford and Bodmin, and on a stone-fence near Ilfracombe.  
 ——— *fuliginosus* —plentiful upon trees and rocks about Launceston,  
 Bodmin, &c.  
 ——— *Tremella* —Rocks in Devonshire.  
*Fucus tamariscifolius* —Falmouth and St. Michael's Rock.  
 ——— *fibrosus* —Falmouth and Ilfracombe.  
 ——— *fæniculaceus* —Weymouth, Lyme-Regis, and Falmouth.  
 ——— *kaliformis* —abundant on the Western Coast.  
 ——— *esulentus* —King's Cove (Cornwall) and St. Michael's Mount.  
 ——— *sanguineus* —Portland Island.  
 ——— *alatus* —Weymouth.  
 ——— *hypoglossum* —Mount Edgecumbe.  
 ——— *loreus* —Falmouth and Mount's Bay.  
 ——— *bulbosus* —St. Michael's Mount.  
 ——— *canaliculatus* } —common on the Western Coast.  
 ——— *pygmæus* }  
 ——— *jubatus* —King's Cove and Ilfracombe.  
 ——— *pinnatifidus* var. *osmunda* —Weymouth.  
 ——— *tomentosus* } —King's Cove and Mount's Bay.  
 ——— *tuberculatus* }  
 ——— *aculeatus* —Portland Island and Kynance Cove near the Li-  
 zard.  
 ——— *ovalis* —Portland Island, Falmouth, and Mount's Bay.  
 ——— *pinastroides* —Weymouth and Portland Island.  
 ——— *subfuscus* —Portland Island. We saw only one specimen.

*Fucus corneus*—King's Cove.

——— *cartilagineus* }  
——— *obtusifolius* } —Weymouth.

*Ulva purpurascens* }  
——— *rubens* } —Mount Edgecumbe and Falmouth.

*Conferva gelatinosa*—near Launceston.

*Sphæria licheniformis*—Stones on Glastonbury Tor Hill.

——— *nitida*—in a Wood between Camelford and Bodmin.

*Lycoperdon equinum*—near Maiden Castle near Dorchester, on a  
ram's horn.

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